

THE CLARION.

HOUSE, FARM AND GARDEN

Housekeeper's Help.

CHICKEN FOR TEA.—Boil a chicken, or chickens in as little water as possible, until the meat falls from the bones. Chop the meat fine and season with salt and pepper. Put into the bottom of a mould some slices of hard-boiled eggs, then a layer of chopped chicken, another of egg, then chicken until the mould is nearly full. Boil down the water in which the chicken was cooked, with a large pinch of gelatine moss, until about a cup and a half full is left; season and strain through a very coarse net, and pour over the mould of chicken. Let it stand over night or all day near the ice, to be sliced down for supper, and garnished with celery tops or parsley.

JELLY CAKE.—Beat three eggs three minutes; add one teaspoonful of white sugar; butter the size of a small egg, warmed but not melted, and one small teaspoonful of lemon extract. Beat all together five minutes, and add one-third of a teaspoonful of sweet milk. Sift one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder into one teaspoonful of flour, and stir into the other ingredients. Spread thin on round tins, and bake in a quick oven. When partially cool, spread with currant jelly, and put the layers together.

BROILED BEEFSTEAK.—To cook a good juicy beefsteak, never pound it but slash it several times across each way; have a nice, bright fire, and broil as quickly as possible, without burning; if the coals blaze from the drippings, sprinkle on a little salt, which will instantly extinguish the flames. Steak should be turned constantly while broiling, and to be rare should not be cooked over three minutes, butter and salt after taking up. This should be served very hot.

FLAXSEED LEMONADE.—Four table-spoonfuls flaxseed, whole; one quart boiling water poured upon the flaxseed; juice of two lemons, leaving out the peel; sweeten to taste; steep three hours in a covered pitcher; if too thick, put in cold water with the lemon juice and sugar. Good for colds.

GOLD CAKE.—The yolks of eight eggs, two cups of brown sugar, one cup of butter, half cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking-powder; flavor with orange extracts.

DUTCH CAKES.—Seven pounds flour; three pounds sugar; one pint boiling water poured on the sugar; two and a half pounds choice butter, or half lard if preferred.

RELIEF FOR RHEUMATISM.—This painful disease can often be removed by applying to it cloths wet in a weak solution of sal soda. The wash needs to be lukewarm.

Turnips as a Farm Crop.

F. D. Curtis is a strong advocate of root crops, and writes as follows in the American Agriculturist for February:

A turnip crop will fit a meadow for corn, as the sod will be rotted, ready for giving the maize a vigorous start, and the ground will be more mellow and all the richer on account of the turnips. The sod should be turned over as soon as possible after the clover or hay crop has been taken off. It would be well to roll the ground and flatten the sward, to hasten its decomposition, and a few days before sowing time, harrow it thoroughly. A dressing of finely rotted manure should then be spread upon the surface, and cultivated into the soil, the ground being pulverized and made as mellow as possible. If wood ashes can be procured they will help the crop if they are thinly scattered on top. A pound and a half of seed sown broadcast is ample for an acre. The seed should be covered with a brush drag. As soon as the turnips are up, they will be benefited by a dressing of plaster (sulphate of lime), at the rate of two bushels to an acre. Good phosphate will make turnips grow if harrowed into the ground with the seed, using 100 pounds to the acre. The advantages of a crop of turnips for the latter part of autumn are many-fold. If the farmer does not wish to harvest them, he can turn on his entire stock, and the hungry animals that might have roamed over frost-bitten, barren fields, will luxuriate in plenty.

Destruction of Ants.

A correspondent in the Tropical Agriculturist says: "Take a white china plate and spread a thin covering of common lard over it; place it on the floor or shelf infested by the troublesome insects, and you will be pleased with the result. Stirring them up every morning is all that is required to set the trap again."

A ton of London sewage contains only three pounds of solid matter.

A man without ambition is like dough without leaven in it to make it rise.—Dean Norton.

Saltin Butter.

Butter is usually salted in accordance with the demand of the market to which it is to be sent. American butter is generally salted at the rate of about one ounce to the pound. Per cream butter has half or less than half that quantity. In the south of Europe, indeed all Latin countries, oil is in more general use than butter and unsalted butter is preferred. The Parisian custom of serving butter entirely unsalted is sometimes aped in England and some of our American cities, but as a rule, the markets demand that the butter shall carry more than half an ounce of salt.

Unsalted butter will keep forever—provided it is butter and only butter. But the butter of commerce is never pure. It retains more or less of the other properties of the milk, and it is these which, while they add very much to its value, are subject to almost immediate deterioration, and in turn tend to injure the butter itself. Even salt will not long preserve them. Unsalted butter does not "keep." The use of salt in butter is more for flavoring than for preservative purposes. The protection and preservation of butter are due far more to the package than to the salt which is put in it.—Dairyman.

Sugar Cane Yield.

The following statement will be interesting to those engaged in the culture of sugar cane. Mr. W. E. Harris on one-half acre of land found up—

Cost of seed.....	\$15 00
Rent of 1/2 acre of land.....	2 50
Cotton seed fertilizer.....	1 00
Cultivation of cane.....	5 00
Making molasses.....	24 00
Total cost.....	\$47 50

Credited by 368 gallons of molasses at 50 cts., per gallon, \$184.00—a net profit of \$136.00.

Mr. Thos. Lowe, of Cayuga, on three quarters of an acre made 150 gallons of molasses, which at 50 cts. per gallon would have realized \$75. To this must be added \$14 realized from the sale of stalks.

These figures are conclusive, and show that there is money in the culture of sugar cane.—Raymond Gazette.

Concerning Dogs.

HOW TO DEAL WITH DOG BITES.

London Lancet.]

An absurd superstition prevails that the bites of all dogs should be either cut out or cauterized, and the poor animal destroyed. It is not necessary to adopt either of these serious courses, provided the dog is healthy. In fact they are simply ridiculous, and calculated to produce groundless fear in the person bitten. Of course, in severe cases erysipelas may supervene, but with ordinary care, the wound being cleansed by a disinfecting lotion, no serious consequences will follow. In all cases, however, a doctor should be consulted.

A DOG'S SERVICES OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED.

Washington Star.]

The postmaster at Raccoon, W. Va., informs the Post Office Department that thieves broke into the office the other night, and at the same time this dog, who was on guard there, broke out and ran to the house of this master, whom he awakened by his furious barking. The postmaster hurried down to the post-office, where he arrived in time to scare off the thieves before they had a chance to get away with any of his or the Government's property. The postmaster officially recognizes the services of his dog.

SOME GOOD DOGS.

Elgin News.]

There are some good dogs in the city; for instance the one that night before last hung on to the "sitting-down" part of a burglar. Then there was the little black-and-tan owned by Henry Lund that died last week of old age. This one saved the property of his master by alarming the household when a burglar was in the house last summer. There is the one that is owned by Dr. O. S. Adams that, hearing an approaching train, pulled Mrs. Adams (the doctor's wife) from the track by main strength in time to save her life, she not seeing or hearing the train. This occurred not a month ago at the railroad crossing above Douglas avenue and Milwaukee street.

LITTLE JOHNNY ON DOGS.

One time there was a feller bot a dog of a man in the market, and the dog was a biter. After it had bit the feller four or five times, he threw a closeline over its neck and led it back to the dog man in the market, and he said to the dog man, the feller did: "Ole man, didn't you used to have this dog?" The dog man he loked at the dog and then tho' awhile, and then he said: "Well, yes, I had him about half the time, and the other half he had me." Then the feller he was fellerious mad, and he sed: "Wot did you sell me such a dog as this for?" And the old man he spoke up and sed: "For four dollars and seventy-five cents, lollie money." Then the feller guessed he would go home if the dog was willing. Uncle Ned, which had been in Indy and everywhere, he says the Mexican dogs don't have no hair on 'em. Dogs howl louders cats, but cats is more purry and can wok on top of a fence and blow up their tail like a bloon when they want to spit.

True glory takes root, and even spreads; all false pretences, like flowers, fall to the ground; nor can any counterfeit last long.—Cicero.

The Sherwin Education Bill.

Washington.—The Sherwin education bill seems to meet with more favor in the House than the Blair educational bill, about which there was so much talk last session of Congress. The Sherwin bill appropriates \$10,000,000 annually, for five years, to aid in the support of common schools, which amount is to be known as the common school fund. This annual appropriation is to be apportioned by the Secretary of the Treasury to the several States and Territories according to the number of their representative population of ten years old and upwards, who cannot read and write, as shown by the tenth census of the United States. Before any State or Territory can receive any portion of this money, it must provide by law for the free common school education of all its children of school age, without distinction of color, for at least three months in each year. In no case in any State or Territory to be allowed, of the said fund, a greater sum than such State or Territory shall have expended the previous year for common school education, exclusive of the sums expended on grounds of school buildings. No part of the fund can be used for building school houses or the purchase of real estate, and in States where separate schools for white and colored children are maintained, the fund must be apportioned according to the respective number of white and colored children. The amount apportioned to each State and Territory is to be paid on or before October 1 of each year, upon the warrants of the Commissioner of Education, countersigned by the Secretary of the Interior. If any State signifies its desire that the amount allotted to it under the provisions of this act, shall be appropriated in any other way for the promotion of common school education, in its own borders or elsewhere, its allotment shall be paid to such State to be thus appropriated.

ABOUT WOMEN.

The Rights Those of England Have Acquired Under the New Law.

LOUISA M. ALCOTT ON THE SUFFRAGISTS.—PERSONALS FROM ALL SECTIONS.

On the first day of this year the relations of husband and wife in England underwent a complete change. The Married Woman's Property act of 1882 is the last in a series of legislation entirely superseding the old common law rule that the rights of a wife are merged in her husband. The results are that there are four classes of married women in England having distinct rights and liabilities. First, those married before August 1, 1870, are entitled to their wages and earnings, and to any property, the title to which accrues as from to-day. But their husbands are liable for their debts before and after marriage. Those married between 1870 and 1874 are entitled, in addition to the above, to all sums coming to them as next of kin under intestacy, to sums coming by will or deed up to \$1,000, and to rents of freeholds descending to them as heiresses. Husbands of these women are not liable for debts contracted before marriage. Women married between 1874 and 1883 can make their husbands liable for debts only to the extent of the assets which the latter have received from their wives. Women married after January 1, of this year, may acquire, hold or dispose of real estate and personal property, in the same manner as if unmarried, without the intervention of trustees. A wife may now sue her husband, prosecute him criminally, and even make him a bankrupt. It remains to be seen whether or not this change in the law will increase the business of the divorce courts.

LOUISA M. ALCOTT AND THE SUFFRAGISTS.

Miss Louisa M. Alcott sent a letter to Mrs. Lucy Stone on the occasion of the recent Woman Suffrage Convention in Boston, in which she said: "I am sorry that I cannot rally round the flag and lay in a new store of enthusiasm for this year; but, though a 'superfluous woman,' I find my hands so full of home cares that I cannot leave even for a day. I have been so busy lately trying to bring up a young suffragist in the way she should go, and in caring for an old one, whose long pilgrimage is nearly done, that I cannot give any report of the state of the question in Concord at present. Here, as elsewhere, the worst enemy to progress seems to be the indifference or timidity of women themselves. Those fitted by intelligence and position to take the lead prefer to hold back and devote their energies to church and charities, or to narrow rounds of domestic duties, beyond which they seem afraid to stir or even look. It is discouraging to see so many excellent women, blessed with plenty of time, money and brains, content with trifles when so much grand work is waiting to be done, and in the doing of it they would find the genuine culture, happiness and success which so ennoble life." The young suffragist referred to is the little daughter of Mrs. Neireker, who was May Alcott, who died abroad, and left the little one, whom Miss Alcott has adopted. Her name is Louisa May Neireker, and she is a winsome little maiden of some four years.

A Tearless Grief.

Stockton Mail.]

"I saw you at the funeral the other day," said one lady to another yesterday.

"Yes, I saw you, too."

"How natural the corpse looked!"

"Just like marble."

"I never heard a more effecting funeral sermon; did you?"

"Never. And just think of it, when everybody was crying I reached for my handkerchief, and found to my horror that it was a red one I had in my pocket."

"Goodness! What did you do?"

"Why, I didn't cry. How could I, when every one else in church was using white?"

MISCELLANEOUS.

\$30,000 FOR \$2.

54th

POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING OF THE

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on

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These drawings occur on the last day of each month (Sunday excepted). Repeated adjudications by Federal and State Courts have placed this Company beyond the controversy of the law. To this Company belongs the sole honor of having inaugurated the only plan by which their drawings are proven honest and fair beyond question.

N. R.—The Company has now on hand a large capital and reserve fund. Read carefully the list of prizes for the

March Drawing:

1 Prize.....	\$20,000	100 of \$100 each	\$10,000
1 Prize.....	10,000	200 of 50 each	10,000
1 Prize.....	5,000	600 of 20 each	12,000
10 of \$1,000 each	10,000	1,000 of 10 each	10,000
20 of 500 each	10,000	Approximation Prizes	2,200
30 of 300 each	9,000	Approximation Prizes	1,800
50 of 200 each	10,000	Approximation Prizes	900
1,000 Prizes			\$12,400

Whole Tickets, \$2. Half Tickets, \$1.

27 Tickets, \$50. 55 Tickets, \$100.

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1 Capital Prize.....	\$9,000
1 Capital Prize.....	7,000
1 Capital Prize.....	1,500
2 Prizes, \$250 each	500
21 Prizes, 50 "	1,000
942 Prizes, 10 "	9,420
2 Approximations, \$100 each, to the number preceding and following the one drawing the \$2,000	200
2 Approximations, \$50 each (as above) to the \$2,500	100
2 Approximations of \$25,000 each (as above) to the \$1,000	50
230 Additional prizes of \$5 each to the 250 tickets having ascending numbers the two nearest and best thing in the number drawing the Capital Prize.	1,150
1,294 Prizes, American Gold, \$25,420	

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Terms—Reasonable.

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Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing,

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Also, LADIES' TRUNKS, Etc.

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